





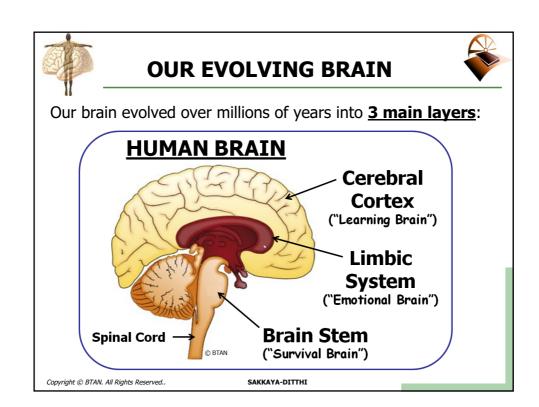
MIND AS AN ACTIVITY

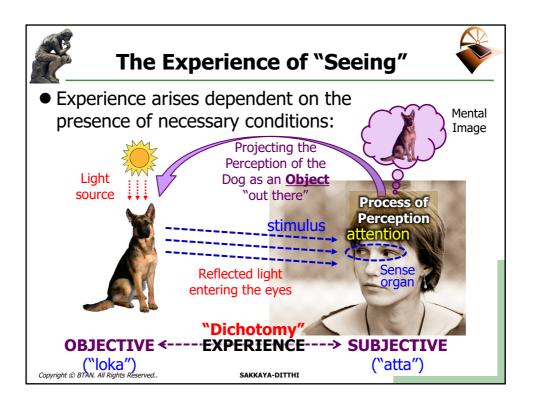


THREE PARTS OF MENTAL EXPERIENCES:

- Viññāna : Process of Perception (Perception)
 - > what was perceive through the sense organs;
- Mano : Cognitive Process (Cognition & Conception)
 - > categorized interpretation (*papañca*) of the perception by giving meaning (*nāma*) to what was perceived (*rūpa*);
- Citta : <u>Affective Process</u> (*Mood / Temperament*)
 - emotional reaction (tanhā) from emotional excitement to pleasant & unpleasant feelings (vedanā) giving rise to mood or temperament (emotional state of mind);
 - > personalizing (*upādāna*) the experience leading to the notion of a <u>self-centered</u> existence.

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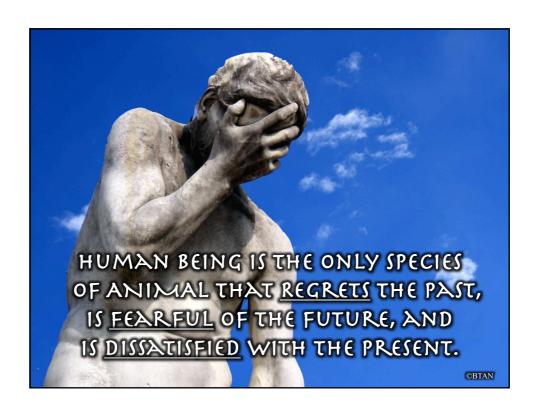


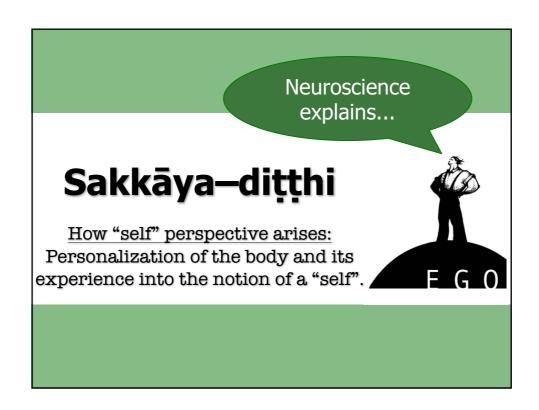
Personalization (Upādāna)



- ❖ We <u>personalize</u> subjective experiences ("upādāna") with these notions:
 - "This body is me" ("sakkāya-ditthi");
 - "I" am experiencing this, it is affecting "me";
 - Concept of a "self" ("atta") arises;
 - Leading to delusion of a self-centered existence ("moha").

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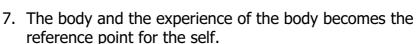
WHEN SELF COMES TO MIND



- Mind continuous flow of mental images;
- 2. A conscious mind is a mind with a "self" in it;
- 3. The self introduces a <u>subjective perspective</u> in the mind;
- 4. We are only fully conscious when self comes to mind;
- 5. We need to know:
 - How minds are put together in the brain;

Antonio Damasio

- ii. How selves are constructed;
- 6. We generate brain maps of the body's interior, and uses them as a reference point for all other maps of the world;



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SAKKAYA-DITTHI



Personalization (Upādāna)



Personalization of the Body "Sakkāya-diţţhi":

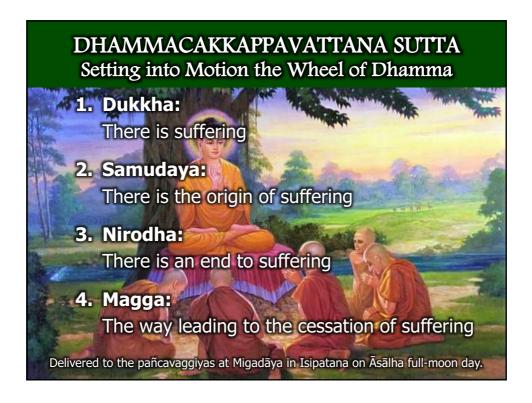
Emotional Concept (notion) of a subjective "self" affected by feelings Personalizing (clinging) the subjective <u>feelings</u> as the "experience" of the body The body becomes the "self" (atta) experiencing the objective "world" (loka)



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THE FIRST NOBLE TRUTH



THERE IS SUFFERING (DUKKHA)

- This is the noble truth of suffering: (1) birth is suffering, (2) aging is suffering, (3) illness is suffering, (4) death is suffering;
- (5) <u>separation</u> from what is **pleasing** is suffering;
- (6) <u>union</u> with what is **displeasing** is suffering;
- (7) not to get what one wants is suffering;
- in brief, (8) the **five aggregates subject to clinging** (*pañcupādānakkhandhā*) is suffering.

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THE SECOND NOBLE TRUTH



ORIGIN (CAUSE) OF SUFFERING (SAMUDAYA)

- It is this <u>craving</u> (tanhā) which leads to <u>renewed</u> <u>existence</u>, accompanied by <u>delight</u> and <u>lust</u>, seeking delight here and there;
- that is, craving for <u>sensual pleasures</u>,
- craving for non-existence,
- **craving** for <u>continued existence</u>.

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SAKKAYA-DITTHI



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- craving for continued existence.

for pleasures

Dosa –

lust and greed

aversion and hatred towards displeasures

Moha – delusion of self–centered existence

Tanhā = Emotional reactions ("craving")

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HOW THE "SELF" ARISES



- The Subjective Self (Atta) came into being when emotional reaction (Tanhā) to sensations led to personalization (Upādāna) of the reaction as "mine" and alienating the Objective World (Loka) as "not mine";
- The Subjective (Upādāna) is personalized;
- The Objective is alienated;
- Giving rise to the notion of being Self (Atta) in the World (Loka) –

"Existential Thinking" (Bhava).

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SAKKAYA-DITTHI



Default Mode Network Activation



When we are not focused on pursuing a specific goal, there are 2 types of Self-Reference:

- Self-Reference (Narative Focus)
 - > Who we are
 - > How we compare to others
 - Whats going to happen to us
 - > Remembering the things we have done
 - > Planning for the future
 - > Talking to ourselves about ourselves
- Self-Reference (Experiential Focus)
 - > Moment to moment experience
 - > Sensations and Feelings
 - > Thoughts arising and passing

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DEFAULT MODE NETWORK



Life History:

- > Remembering the past
- > Imagining the future

• Self-Reference (Narative Focus)

- > Association between Memory and "me" as a person
- > We are actors in events (Episodic memory)

• Emotional Evaluation of incoming information

> Subjective "self" (atta) in the objective "world" (loka)

• Thoughts in relation to others:

- ➤ Theory of Mind: Mental state of self and others ("Your beliefs, desires, and intentions are important to me")
- > Social evaluations, attitudes, judgments, social status, groups
- > Expectation on the present ("what I want") self-centeredness

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SAKKAYA-DITTHI



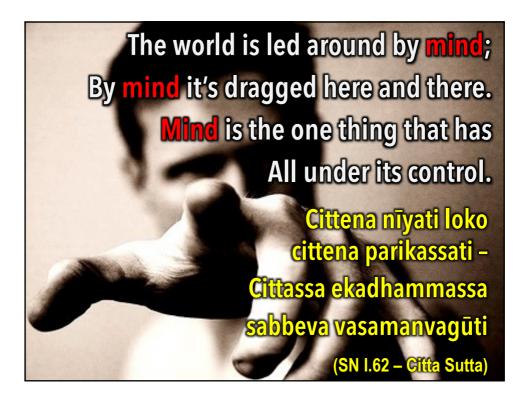
SOCIAL RANKING

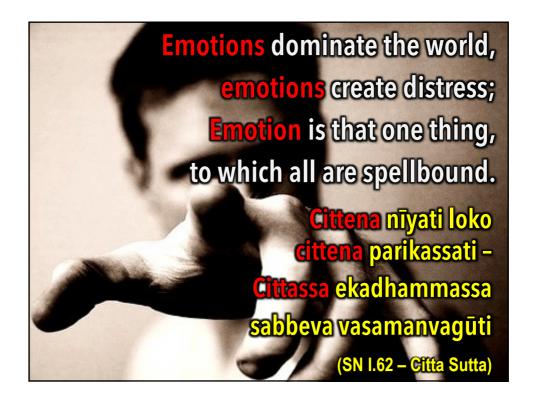


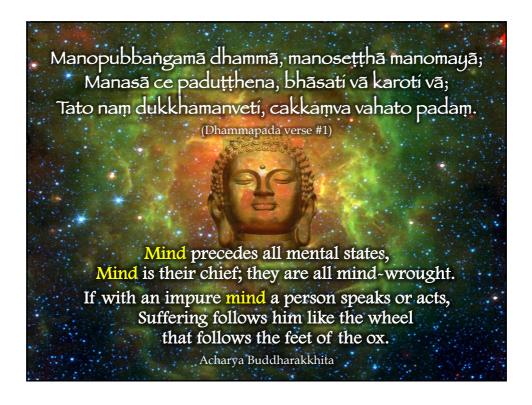
SELF-ESTEEM CONCERNS:

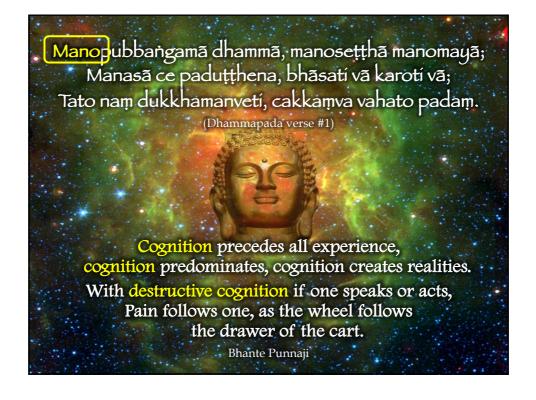
- Skills, Talents, Capabilities (what we can do)
- Accomplishments (what we have done)
- Pedigree or Group Membership or Status (whom to we belong to)
- Moral Standing (how righteous or noble are we)
- Appearance (prestige association)

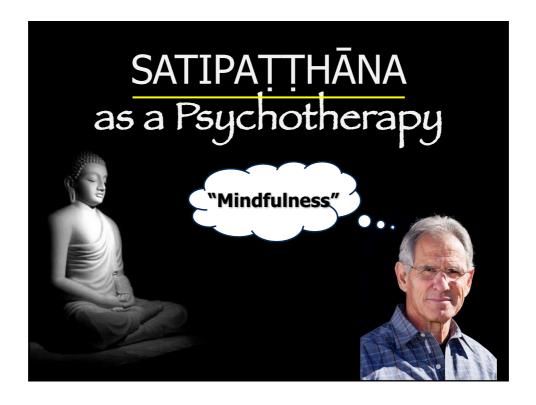
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"SATIPAȚȚHĀNA" Introspection

To place attention within



INTROSPECTION





FOUR FOCUSES OF INSTROSPECTION

- (1) BODY (Kāyānupassanā): Observe the physical manifestation of the reactions in the body;
- **? FEELING** (Vedanānupassanā): Observe the manifestation of <u>feeling of sensations in the body</u> (pleasant, unpleasant);
- (3) **AFFECTION** (Cittānupassanā): Observe the manifestation of emotional excitement and arousal of emotional states;
- **4 CONCEPTION** (Dhammānupassanā): Observe manifestation of thoughts and concepts, the <u>interpretation of circumstances</u> past, present, and future.

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